The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. Friday Evening, January 1, 1802. No. 8

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has just received and opened at his Store, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

FOR SALE.

800wt. Twine,

And a few Boxes of prime

RAISINS.

Being a consignment, will be sold only for Cash.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1801.

B. S. SPITZER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has lately arrived from Europe, and has opened a STORE in Market Street, in front of Mr. H. Weimer's, Herr. Diesser, where he sells all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December* 15.

Mr. Sprigg presented a petition from Wm. Kilty, stating, that he had been appointed chief judge of the District of Columbia, with a salary of 2,000 dollars a year, and that it was his duty also to hold courts for the District of Potomack. The petition set forth that the duties assigned him as judge in the district of Columbia were fully equal to the salary allowed. He requested Congress to grant him such farther salary as the additional trouble and expence to which he was subjected should be thought to require—The petition was referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Gregg moved to take up the report of the committee of the whole. The first part respected the ratio of representation.

Mr. Davis wished it to lie for the consideration of the members as he thought they had not made up their minds upon the subject. This he confessed to be his case.

Mr. Griswold moved to postpone it until Monday.

Mr. Giles was opposed to the postponement of it so long—the subject was a very simple one and could be sufficiently developed by to morrow.

It was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Gregg moved to refer the resolution with respect to revising and amending the naturalization laws to a committee.

Mr. Eustis observed that if ever there was an instance when it was proper that a committee should carry out with them the principles on which the law should be predicated it would be necessary on the present occasion.

When it was asked what number the committee should consist of, five and seven were named.

Mr. Smilie considered that this subject would more or less affect every part of the union and therefore he considered it necessary that the committee should be larger—He moved nine.

On the question being taken 39 were for the number 42 against it. Seven was then carried.

Gen. Smith made a report from the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of Joseph Chase, who wished for a ship originally built in this country, which having been captured by the British should be considered as built in this country. The report was in favour of the petitioner and the prayer of the petition. On the motion of Mr. Smith, the house went into a committee of the whole. He called up his resolution to authorise the President to take such more effectual measures to protect our commerce against the Barbary Powers.

Mr. Nicholson renewed his motion for striking out the words in italics. He thought as the resolution stood it would pledge the house to augment the force to be employed against the Barbary powers beyond the number of vessels that it is in the power of the President now to employ. The President spoke only of a small squadron being necessary in the Mediterranean; why should we pledge ourselves to grant more force than asked for? to [illegible]

Mr. Gi[illegible] disposed to striking out the words *[illegible] more.* He did not consider them as relating to the force to be employed. He was little disposed to augment the army or navy as any member of the committee; yet he was in favour of the navy [illegible] particular object.

General S. Smith was opposed to striking out the proposed words. The President had said had informed the house that one of the Barbary powers had declared war against us, and that our situation with two others was very delicate. Would gentlemen [illegible] ation of affairs confine the [illegible] naval peace establishment?

Mr. Smilie was in favour of the amendment. He wished to see the documents accompanying the message before he pledged himself to grant a greater force; yet he would be disposed to protect the commerce as far as was necessary.

Mr. Mitchel thought he could propose an amendment that would make the resolution meet the approbation of all by making it read "further and more effectual if necessary, &c." He said such was the situation of our country that we must be considered a commercial people and we must continue a commercial people; therefore it is proper to protect our commerce against these lawless and faithless powers. He thought no application could be better applied than to this object.

Mr. Nicholson could not consent to modify his amendment. Six frigates were put into the hands of the President for the peace establisment. He may employ them for the benefit of the union. Mr. N. understood another squadron was in a state of preparation to sail for the Mediterranean, which would be quite sufficient to protect our commerce and the President did not ask for more.

Mr. Eustis was in favour of the original resolution.

Mr. Giles did not consider that by adopting the original resolution the house would be pledged to add any thing to the existing force. He should not feel himself pledged to that effect.

Gen. Smith said the six frigates to be employed on the peace establishment were intended only as a nursery for young officers; and they were to be but two thirds manned. The second squadron alluded to by his colleague, could not be sent to sea, until the President is authorised to man it. It should be remembered also that the squadron now in the Mediterranean must soon return, because it cannot be kept out more than one year at a time.

The question on the amendment was taken and lost and the resolution was agreed to.

Gen. Smith called up his resolution proposing to appoint a committee to repeal the laws discriminating between our own and foreign vessels as to tonnage and duties on goods imported.

Mr. Griswold said the act laying discriminating duties had been long in operation, and adopted after great deliberation. He wished to know the effect it would have upon tonnage before he consented to it.

Gen. Smith said if it was calculated to injure our ship owners or diminish our tonnage he would not advocate the measure. When these laws laying discriminating duties were passed, we had vessels sufficient to carry our produce to market. These laws operated as a charm to increase the number of our ships. The British have now laid countervailing duties which hitherto had not affected us because they had war freight to pay. Now the case will be very different. Our bulky articles, tobacco, rice and flour will all be sent to England in their ships, the difference in the duties being so much less than if sent in our own ships. [illegible] difference on a hogshead of tobacco is [illegible] is nearly one half the price of [illegible] respect to it already our situation [illegible]

We shall have to pay 10 livres a [illegible], besides duty of 6 per cent on the [illegible] the cargo. We are not situated as [illegible] when that act passed. If we adopt [illegible] on the table the exports of our [illegible] and the extent of our capitals will [illegible] us to enter into competition with [illegible] nations on terms of equality. Our [illegible] being bulky articles we have more [illegible] to market than to bring back. It [illegible] therefore, be our interest to adopt the [illegible]ion. We can carry freight on better [illegible] than other nations, because we have [illegible]h fewer men.

Griswold was not satisfied with the [illegible]s of the gentleman last up. Were [illegible]inced that the effect of the resolution [illegible] be as he had stated, he would be for [illegible]ing in its adoption; but he was of a [illegible]ent opinion. The quantity of tobacco [illegible]ed in England is very inconsiderable [illegible]red with what is sent to the other parts [illegible]ope. When it is re-exported from [illegible]nd there is no greater duty payable [illegible]ent in our vessels than is paid if sent in [illegible] bottoms. As to France, tobacco [illegible]rmerly under the controul of the far[illegible] and no others were allowed to [illegible]. It may again be under a similar [illegible]ation.

G[illegible] thought we should secure to our [illegible]essels the carrying of our own pro[illegible]. He was not prepared to agree to the [illegible]ution at this time. The articles we ex[illegible] post being bulky it is important that we keep [illegible] that branch to ourselves. If the subject [illegible] should go to a committee they might be authorised to enquire into all the facts connected with it and make report.

Gen. Smith said the gentleman from Connecticut [illegible]ects out and he agreed perfectly in sentiment, that we should be particularly careful to keep the exportation of our produce to ourselves. The freight of articles of imports is of far less importance. The gentleman is in an error when he supposes that the difference in the duty on tobacco when sent in our own or British vessels to England will have very little effect because when the tobacco is re-exported the duty is taken off. A person proposing to ship tobacco cannot ascertain that the particular cargo with which he sends will be re-exported. The ships, therefore, which pay the least duty will be universally preferred. The gentleman is not less in an error as to what he says of the former farmers general of France. It was the exclusive right of vending tobacco which they possessed and not of importing. They purchased of the persons from whom they could get it on the best terms.

Gen. Smith was particularly desirous to get clear of the French duties as a much greater quantity of tobacco was consumed in France than in England; the annual consumption in the former being 40,000 hogsheads, in the latter 16,000.

Mr. Giles supposed it not very important to the Southern States who should take off the produce, and therefore, they were less interested in this subject. They would send it in the ships taking it on the best terms. He thought the gentleman from Connecticut had mistaken the effect which the discriminating duties would in future have. The imposts in Britain being higher than in this country, their countervailing duties, which had, he believed, already exceeded the treaty allowance, would give her most of the carrying trade of this country. This being an important subject could not be too maturely considered, yet there was a point of time within which only, we can avail ourselves of any advantages now offered. If something is not soon done, the high price given for vessels in France will deprive us of many of our ships. We should endeavour to put ourselves upon terms of equality with Europe while it is in our power. He did not profess to be acquainted with the subject in detail, these were the general impressions made on his mind from a cursory view.

M. G. concluded by saying he would be disposed to give all the advantage to our own tonnage that he could consistently with the interest of his constituents.

Mr. Griswold believed still that the discriminating duties would continue to operate in favour of our own tonnage. British vessels cannot bring British [illegible] into this country while the present [illegible] subsist; [illegible] cargo of them is [illegible] and the [illegible]

[illegible] 10 livres a discriminating duties will be very consid[illegible] ble. The consequence is they must come to [illegible] country in ballast, and this will prevent [illegible] carrying to market our bulky articles. [illegible] now have these advantages and he wished [illegible] employ them for ourselves. He had [illegible] doubt the British would readily come into [illegible] measure, proposed. He therefore, wished [illegible] the committee if appointed on this subject [illegible] examine all the facts respecting it and [illegible] report to this house.

Mr. Randolph rose with reluctance; [illegible] when gentlemen of ability and experience [illegible] differ so widely as to facts he thought some [illegible] time should be allowed for consideration. He moved, therefore, for the committee to [illegible] rise, which was agreed to.

The resolution respecting the Barbary [illegible] powers agreed to in committee of the whole was [illegible] then taken up and concurred in by the [illegible] house. A committee of five was appointed.

WEDNESDAY *December* [illegible]

Mr. Hugar (S. C.) arrived and took his seat.

A communication was received from the [illegible] secretary of state relative to the [illegible] of American seamen. Ordered to be [illegible]

The subject of Census was again called [illegible] M. Griswold thought by the ratio of [illegible] member for 33,000 persons, the house would [illegible] be increased to an unwieldy and cumbersome [illegible] size. There would be upwards of 130 members. He thought the house sufficiently numerous already to answer every valuable purpose, the expense would be increased, and [illegible] business delayed. Mr. G. moved to strike out 33 and fill the blank with some other [illegible] number.

Gen. Smith wished to know with what [illegible] number.

Mr. Griswold said he would mention 30 [illegible] thousand: but would leave it to the decision [illegible] of the house.

After some debate the motion for striking out 33, was negatived, and committee of [illegible] three appointed to bring in a bill.

THURSDAY, *December* 17.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, in obedience to the order of the house, the importations made into the United States, in American and foreign vessels, from October 1, 1798, to October 1, '99.

A letter was received from the commissioners of the sinking fund, with an accompanying report made to them by the Secretary of the Treasury, stating in detail the amount of the stock redeemed, which in the aggregate amounted to 4,738,367 dollars 83 cents, and stating that on the 12th December there remained in the hands of the Treasurer 449,069 dollars 31 cents; subject to the disposition of the commissioners of the sinking fund, which, with the growing resources of that fund, would be equal to the meeting of the seventh instalment of six per cent. the first instalment of deferred stock, and the tenth of a loan becoming due.

The committee, to whom was referred the resolution for a new apportionment of representatives among the several states, reported a bill, which gives to the states the following members, viz. New-Hampshire 6; Massachusetts 17; Vermont 4; Rhode-Island and 2; Connecticut 7; New-York 17; New-Jersey 6; Pennsylvania 18; Delaware 1; Maryland 8; Virginia 22; North-Carolina 12; South-Carolina 8; Georgia 4; Kentucky 6; Tennessee 3. The bill was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole, this day.

Mr. Randolph, a member of the committee of ways and means, informed the house that certain documents just directed to be printed, owing to the state of the manufactures in this place, could not be printed in less than 20 days; during which time the proceedings of the committee would be arrested. He therefore, moved that a committee be appointed to devise a plan for expediting the printing work of the house.

A committee of 3, viz. Messrs. Randolph, Nicholson, and L. R. Morris was appointed.

It was moved that the house do go into Committee of the whole on the *Apportionment Bill.*

Mr. Bayard moved to postpone its consideration till monday.

After a short debate, the question of postponement was lost.—Ayes 39—Noes 45.

The motion to go into a committee of the whole on the above bill was then withdrawn, under the understanding that it would be reviewed to-morrow. The bill was ordered to be printed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *December* 8.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of certain inhabitants composing Crawford county, report,

That the petition, praying that William M'Arthur may not be admitted to his seat, as a member of senate, solely rests on the petition of the said William M'Arthur, to the court of *nisi prius*, held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, May 23, in the year 1799, and on his naturalization in consequence of this petition; which is proved by an official copy of the record of said court, annexed to the petition; and on the acknowledgement thereof by Mr. M'Arthur.

William M'Arthur grounds his qualifications as a citizen, and as a member of the senate, on his having become a citizen at the time of the annual election in the year 1789; in consequence of which he was then admitted to vote, and employed as clerk to the inspector, at the annual election then held at Gettysburg. His having, at that time, taken the oath necessary for naturalization, and for the office of clerk of the election, is proved by the deposition of George Orr (a citizen of good character) and his having voted, at that time, rests on his own declarations.

The justice of the peace having removed out of this state, before Mr. M'Arthur had an opportunity to procure a certificate of his naturalization, he assigns as the reason why he afterwards took the oath before the judge of *nisi prius*; and alledges, that his having done so, does not invalidate his former citizenship, or his right to a seat in the senate.

FRIDAY, *December* 11.

It was moved by Mr. Findley, seconded by Mr. Reed, and

Agreed, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the bill, entitled "An act to abolish the practice of imprisonment for debt, under certain regulations."

It was moved by Mr. Hamilton seconded by Mr. Orth, and

Agreed, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the bill, entitled "An act for erecting parts of the counties of Washington, Westmoreland, Allegheny, and Fayette, into a separate county."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *December* 7.

Mr. Laycock presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of this commonwealth, north-west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, praying an extension of the time for patenting lands, and

On motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time.

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee appointed the 5th instant, on the bill, entitled "An act to extend the time for patenting lands, and for other purposes therein mentioned," to report thereon.

TUESDAY, *December* 8;

The committee appointed yesterday, to take into consideration the governor's address, and report to the house an arrangement of the sundry matters therein contained, made report, which was read as follows, viz.

Resolved, That committees be appointed on the several subjects respectively contained in said address, viz.

1. On that part thereof, relative to the judiciary system.
2. On the revision of the election law of this state.
3. On the introduction of a permanent election law for the purpose of the federal government.
4. On the improvement of the militia law.
5. On the institution of public schools.
6. On establishing a form of action for prosecuting suits against this state.
7. On the regulation of juries.
8. On the situation of the jail of Philadelphia, and the removal of convicts from the different counties of the state, to the city.
9. On the health law.
10. On the propriety of enabling aliens to purchase and hold lands in the same manner as citizens.
11. On the propriety of extending the time for patenting lands.
12. On the improvement of the navigation of the river Susquehanna.
13. On appropriations for the current year, and,

On motion, and by special order, the said report was read the second time, and the resolution adopted.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 9.

Mr. Laycock presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Beaver, praying that said county may be organized by establishing their courts at Beaver-town, and

On motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time.

Ordered, That it be referred to the members from the counties of Washington, Allegheny, and Crawford, to report thereon.

From the American Minerva.

THE TIMES.

New-England people turned aristocrats! say the southern gentlemen. *This* is very odd. Let us examine the fact, and compare New-England aristocracy with Southern democracy. An eastern aristocrat is a New-England farmer. Nine out of ten of all those people are men of small landed estates, consisting of from 50 to 200 acres of land, and worth from 1000 to 3000 dollars. There is not *one* in twenty of them that ever owned a slave; and those who have them are getting rid of them as fast as they can, without injury to the slaves. The farmer himself, his wife, his sons and his daughters all labour in person, on the farm or at the spinning wheel. A farmer in New-England who does *not* labor in person, is no more to be found than a planter in Virginia or Carolina who *does*. If they have occasion to hire laboring men, they associate with them and eat at the same table. In a whole village there is little or no distinction of rank—the farmers and mechanics the justice of peace and the blacksmith all associate on equal terms. There is no such thing as a farmer's *commanding* his workmen—he treats them all as his equals. These people are generally very civil and obliging—they make bows to each other, and teach their children to do the same. This is New-England aristocracy.

Virginia *Democracy* is a very different thing—A *Democrat* in the southern states is a planter, or other person, who owns a large number of slaves; who is above labor himself, and not only so, but is above the drudgery of overseeing his own business. He commits it to a steward and a negro driver. He establishes all the ranks of the feudal system in his own family. The planter is king, or lord paramount; his children are nobles; the tutor, the steward and clerk are commons; and the laboring people and blacks are the vassals. Yet this planter is a mighty *democrat*—a warm stickler for the *rights* of man, for liberty—and what is more *equality*. This little domestic monarch writes and spouts incessantly about the *funding system* and the *danger of power*. He will not labour—not he—this is the business of slaves. He will not associate with the labouring people; he will not eat at the same table. His sons must not labour, this would disgrace them—they are seen at a tavern from morning to night, sawing a fiddle and playing at billiards.

A New-England *aristocrat*, on Sunday puts saddle and pillion on his team horse, takes his wife behind him, and his child on a pillow before him, and rides to church, and when he gets home he reads a sermon, or a chapter in the Bible, and teaches his children some catechism.

The southern *democrat* on Sunday gets into his coach, if he has it, or can borrow one, and accompanies with two or three dirty, ragged, half-naked slaves, rides to some friends, or to some amusement. It is idle to deny these things—thousands of eye-witnesses can attest them.—Let the truth then be acknowledged. Let the charge of *aristocracy* fall where it ought.——The northern people are the most *republican* in the universe—equality reigns among them in reality—but they respect law and order, and which they have a government, they wish to keep it.

At the particular request of a Subscriber, the following is inserted.

FROM THE LANCASTER JOURNAL.

ALLEGHENY SHERIFF, &c.

The Governor's conduct in appointing Mr. Wusthoff is advocated by his friends upon two *principles*.

1st. That he had *the power* to appoint.

2d. That Mr. Jones could not be appointed in consequence of a *provincial* law passed more than seventy years ago, enacting that "*no man who hath been sheriff or under-sheriff of any county BY the space of three years, shall be chosen sheriff of that county again within three years next ensuing upon pain of forfeiting two hundred pounds by him who shall occupy his office contrary to the effect and intent of the act.*"

As we cannot make this subject voluminous, it is unnecessary to do more than refer the reader to the variations alluded to in Mr. Dallas's summary,—page 77, vol. 1. statutes, &c. &c. and to the following observations.

1st. That the power to appoint, is not denied, but the propriety of the appointment is questioned.

2d. That the provincial law is not in force, and if it were, Mr. Jones is not within the letter or spirit of any law, barring his claim to the Sheriffalty. He will find, by certain explaining sections (some of which have indeed become obsolete, by reason of being unnecessary) that the legal bar would be that of having served immediately preceding his election "for the space of *three* years *next time*."

Now it has not been proved that Mr. Jones acted as under-sheriff for half the term of three years. To be sure, the secretary of the governor or *his friend*, procured a certificate from Messrs. Potts and Hastings, stating that "Mr. John Baird is the son of A. Baird, Esq. sheriff of Washington county, which said son (who lives in *Washington* county) declared *in their presence from his own knowledge* that he *thought*," &c.—and there is also a note subjoined to said certificate, stating that Mr. Jones held the office "eighteen months by Mr. Hamilton's own showing."—How ridiculous!

But let us for a moment suppose Mr. Jones to be in the exact situation which his enemies acknowledge him to be in. Namely, possessing a large majority of the votes for Sheriff of Allegheny—yet barred by having been the deputy of his father twenty-five months.

We have then only to ask why was the Governor so scrupulously exact in exercising his "*legal discretion*" in the present case, when in the course of the very same week, without any *legal doubts* on his mind, he appointed to the office of Sheriff, Mr. Wells of Montgomery county, who had for several years been deputy sheriff and jail keeper.—We believe Mr. M'Cather, of Greene county, and others, to be nearly in the same situation—but wait for testimony.

In our paper of the 14th ultimo we published a belief that Mr. Thompson the secretary of state had attempted to justify the conduct of the governor, in appointing William Wusthoff. A writer under the same signature as that prefixed to the attempt at justification, has descanted very largely, and very indelicately on the same subject, in Dickson's paper of the 18th ultimo. He states that "*whether Mr. Thompson was or was not the author of that*" attempt "*must be totally immaterial to the public.*"

We cannot agree to the truth of such a position. 1st. Because it is very *material in these times*, to assertain whether the eulogist of the governor is or is not a *near relation* and holds under him a *lucrative* and important post. 2d. That if Mr. Thompson was the author of the *first* writing under the signature of a citizen of Lancaster, it is fair to presume that he is the author of the *second* writing under the same signature; in which case it would be our duty to state that the opinion we advanced of his being a *gentleman* was *very hastily* formed.

The author of the last mentioned writing asserts, that our "charges against the governor are *shown* to be *unfounded*, in every instance where they have been noticed: that we have not *endeavoured to procure* correct information; that we view all the official acts of the governor with the jaundiced eye of prejudice."

To such unqualified and "*unfounded*" assertions it is unnecessary to oppose volumes of proof which we have in our possession.—We ask every unprejudiced man—and the few decent men of the democratic party, to shew a single instance in which we have brought an unfounded charge against Mr. M'Kean. We refused to give him our vote for governor because we believe him to be opposed to equal political rights—because his manners and his principles were of anti-republic tendency. Our belief was predicated upon the very principles by which the democrats pretend at this time to be guided.

That party *profess* an opposition to all distinctions resulting from property—they *profess* a strong regard for the *liberty of the press* and the principle that "*all men are born equally free and independent*;" and yet the very man who has been the idol of the democrats in Pennsylvania has exhibited more solid proofs of apostacy from their *professed creed* than any public character in the United States.

Mr. M'Kean in the the state convention of 1789, 1790, moved.

That "*No person should be capable of being chosen a senator who was not possessed in fee simple of five hundred acres of land or real or personal property to the value of five hundred pounds.*"

That "*No person should be eligible to the office of a governor unless he was possessed of a real and personal estate of the value of four thousand dollars.*"

That "*State senators should be chosen for six years—instead of four.*"

That "*Persons indicted for the publication of papers investigating the conduct of public officers, or candidates for offices, should not be permitted to give the truth of the facts in evidence.*"

(See Journal of the State Convention, pages 72, 107, 117, 170, 171.)

We ask what did Mr. M'Kean do in the succeeding nine or ten years, to engage the suffrages of a people, *bawling for equality and the rights of man?* Have the enamoured from disappointment in procuring the Chief Justiceship of the U. States, been sufficient to gull the *sovereign* people?—Have they been duped by scrapes and bows, and a few speeches at mob-meetings?—Or have they been *overwhelmed* with the "*tempestuous sea of liberty*," and now seek a *trident* to calm the troubled wave?

"The *right* to examine the official conduct of the agents of the people" is not "*called in question*" by the "*Citizen of Lancaster*"—but says he, "we should first endeavour to possess ourselves of facts."

Does the "*Citizen*" attempt to deny that the governor struck at the freedom of election in branding his opponents with the epithets "*tories, traitors, refugees, French aristocrats, British agents, British subjects, apostate whigs*"—and in turning out of office almost every public man who exercised the precious liberty of voting against him.

Does he deny that *Arndt, Graydon, Campbell, Bryson, Edie, Bower, Butler, Gibbons, Hubley, Forest, Admiston, Bradhead*, and other officers and patriots during the revolutionary war, were dismissed without any imputation of blame.

Can he deny that the governor appointed to office.

Tench Coxe, who escorted the British into Philadelphia.

William Barton, who went to England at the commencement of the revolutionary war and staid there stiff July 1778—

Frederick Stiver, who was convicted of felony;

John Beckley, the calumniator of the great Washington; or can it be denied that he appointed to trusts of *honor* and profit Haller, Israel, Brackenridge, Ogle, Philson, M'Ilvaine, Solomon Mayer, &c. an heterogeneous collection of——

Want of room will not permit us at this time to pursue the melancholy subject. But we hope soon to resume it, notwithstanding the eyes and ears of every democrat in Pennsylvania appear to be closed against its truth and importance.

BOSTON, *December* 12.

We are well pleased to learn, that an opening offers in France for the sale of part of the extra shipping of the United States. The ship Trumbull, formerly in the United States service, has been sold at Bourdeaux, for 40,000 dollars. Tho' this looks like a workman's selling his tools, it is nevertheless better than letting them rot at our wharves.

It is somewhat singular, that not one Frenchman has been concerned in the negociation of peace between France and Great-Britain. The preliminaries were signed by Mr. Otto, a Swiss; ratified by Buonaparte, a Corsican; and communicated to the Court of London by general Lauriston, an East-India.

French Stamp-Act. All the Paris papers are subject to a duty, and bear the stamp of the Republic thereon; and additional duty has lately been imposed by the Consuls. The present duty is from 3 to 5 centimes, according to the size of the paper.

NEW-YORK, *December* 19.

By the ship Phenix, captain Murphy, who arrived here yesterday from Bourdeaux, we received the following letter from our correspondent, dated

Bourdeaux, 20th October, 1801.

Messrs. Lang and Co.

Enclosed I send you some late Paris papers, which I wish may arrive in time to give you an opportunity of communicating some interesting particulars to the public.—An expedition is preparing in several ports, said to be destined for the different islands in the West-Indies, but particularly against St. Domingo—[probably for New-Orleans]—It being the decided intention of the French government to re-possess the sole sovereignty of that island, and of course not only destroy the new convention of *Toussaint*, but to put the slaves on the same footing as before the revolution. The peace has occasioned a general joy in France, and there can be no doubt but the effects of it will be very advantageous to this country. Buonaparte is beloved by all ranks of people, and I believe him as powerful as any sovereign in Europe.

I am, &c.

In addition to the above, we learn by a passenger in the Phenix, that it was the intention of the French shortly to take possession of New-Orleans—That there was a great shew of business at Bourdeaux among the merchants, and that money was unusually plenty at that place.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31.

Verbal accounts from intelligent gentlemen recently from France, furnish us with various topics for interesting reflection.

as it were, in intellectual bondage, the applause which accompanies his person, and the affectionate homage of esteem, resulting from a perception and consciousness of his virtues. It is an involuntary burst of feeling excited by the grandeur of his character, and the unaccountable success of his measures. Amidst the carresses and encomiums which are conferred upon him, it is not uncommon to hear among the populace "*He is a Cæsar*," uttered with other meanings than the words themselves convey.—He lives in the most splendid and princely style—a circumstance, which it is supposed, excites envy and jealousy very hostile to the duration of his dominion.

It is somewhat singular that while the French nation imagine they have abolished Royalty, a species of regal authority, more pernicious than that which preceded it, is tolerated, nay even applauded. Although Buonaparte is not of "the line of Kings," and does not wear a crown, yet he is invested with every prerogative of a monarch.

It is credibly stated, that by a secret understanding between Buonaparte and the Court of Spain, the latter has stipulated to pay four millions of livers annually for the support of the descendants of the late royal family of France.—It is hinted that the Emperor of Russia made this demand of Buonaparte; but the latter, setisible of the repugnance of the French people, or from motives of policy, effected the measure in the above manner.

It is believed, that notwithstanding the restoration of Peace there still is in France many obstacles to the return of commerce and manufactures. Of these the most formidable, the precariousness of the government. This it is supposed, will determine men of capital from risking their fortunes in a country subject to the convulsions of political earthquakes.

Tom Paine, at the date of our last accounts, resided in Paris.—Persons who have conversed with him, assure us, that he means to honor this country with his presence.—He is engaged in writing the 3d part of the "Age of Reason."

Manners and morals in France are extremely dissolute.—Public worship is unattended, if not totally reviled.—We do not learn what estimation Buonaparte holds religion in.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *January* 1, 1802.

From the report of the Secretary of State made to Congress, it appears, that the number of persons within the United States, agreeable to the census lately taken, amounts to 5,297,172. The state of Tennessee is not included in this report, no return having been made from that state.

The Secretary of the Navy has made report of the sales of public vessels and stores amounting to 275,767 dollars 73 cents.

To Mr. JOHN LYTLE, *junior.*

SIR,

I FIND myself the subject of an address by you to the 17th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, published in the *Tree of Liberty* of the 14th of November last. Permit me to address a few observations to you in answer.

That you were tried for, and found guilty of disobedience of orders on the 27th of October last, is most certainly true, and that you deserved punishment for your conduct is in my mind, equally so:—but as you did not throughout adhere strictly to the declaration with which you set out, that you would "state facts truly," I will take the liberty of setting you right in one or two particulars.

You allege that when I presented the charge against you for disobedience of orders, I added, that I had been informed you had done it out of contempt. The annexed certificates of Major M'Nair, Captain Sydner, and Ensign Stewart, will shew that this is a misstatement, that I made no charge except the one for disobedience of orders, and that I said nothing of your motives till after you had plead guilty to the charge on which you were tried. That it was done out of contempt no reason who is acquainted with the circumstances will for a moment doubt, nor you, if you have any candour, deny, particularly when it is recollected, that you came upon parade without either arms or accoutrements, or any part of the uniform whatever. Your declaration to the court that you did not know the meaning hand of the resolutions of the Officers on the 4th of July, that day, is still more extraordinary. The conversation related by Mr. Irvin, and in which you had a hand, passed on the evening of the day on which those resolutions were adopted. Your brother who lives in the same house with you must have conversed hourly and repeatedly against them, and your brother-in-law, who lives within two miles of you, and with whom you are in habits of strict intimacy, had resigned his commission in consequence of their adoption. There are, perhaps, persons who will suppose your memory thus treacherous. I, however, am not one of them.

But, supposing for a moment, that you *did not recollect* the conversation mentioned by Mr. Irvin, that you had forgotten your father's declarations, and the resignation of your brother-in-law, that you did not come upon parade to insult the officers of the regiment, to shew your contempt of any regulations they might adopt; at least you had heard the order of that morning, the Adjutant had called upon you to request obedience, the Major and myself, in terms of complaisance, had repeated the request, yet all the attention with which you were treated, served only to increase your obstinacy. Had you known any thing of military discipline, it would have taught you, that your duty was obedience, that if I issued an improper or illegal order I was answerable, but you, as a soldier, had no right to question or disobey it.

However, notwithstanding all the attention with which you were treated, and which your subsequent conduct shews was grossly misplaced, you persisted in compelling your arrest, you had a legal trial as soon as the regiment was dismissed; one of the members of the court (whose chearful acquiescence with the determination of the majority ought to make you blush for your conduct) had voted for the blue and red cockade on the 4th of July, he concurred in your sentence, you acknowledged your own guilt, you did not attempt a defence. After all this, what is your motive for cavil now? Why your flimsy and unmeaning complaint published to the world? Why your attempt to excite the feelings and sympathy of the country? The motive is obvious, it is founded in a wish to deter the officers from doing their duty, to trample upon order and discipline, to excite a mutiny in the regiment, to acquire popularity by holding yourself up to public view as an injured and persecuted man. If such is to be your future conduct, your exertions as a legislator promise to add greatly to the tranquility of the state.

The publication of the Governor was a recommendation not an order. If I know the meaning of a recommendation, it leaves the party to whom it is addressed at liberty to adopt or reject at pleasure. The conduct of General Fowler proves that he understood it so. Instead of issuing an order to compel obedience, which his duty requires upon receiving an order from the Commander in Chief, he called a meeting of part of the officers of his brigade, and determined by the voice of the majority what cockade should be worn in the regiments to which they belonged. From that meeting the officers of the 17th Regiment, and that commanded by Col. M'Dowell, were excluded: they were not invited to attend, nor consulted relative to the measures adopted. I enquired of Gen. Fowler (which I presume he recollects) why we were excluded, he told me he expected this country would shortly be formed into a separate brigade, that in the mean time we might adopt regulations for ourselves, such as we thought proper; we have done so, the *Black Cockade* was voted for by three-fourths of the officers present at a meeting of which all had notice, and where it was the duty of all to attend. It was the cockade of the nation while fighting for their independence, it is so still, and unless changed by the proper authority, while you stand in the ranks, Mr. Lytle, and I have the honour to command the regiment, you will wear that or none.

THOMAS FORSTER.

Erie, December 3, 1801.

N. B. The original certificates are in the hands of the Editor of the Tree of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

I do hereby certify, that I was present at the trial of John Lytle, junior, before a regimental court martial, on the 27th of October last, charged with disobedience of orders in appearing on parade with a blue and red cockade; that after Mr. Lytle had plead guilty to the charge, Col. Forster informed him that he had issued the order in consequence of a report he had heard, that some of the regiment meant to wear the blue and red cockade on the field day, notwithstanding the agreement of the officers on the 4th of July, that the black cockade only should be worn. Mr. Lytle asked for the author of the report, Col. Forster told him in reply, that he had given it only as a report, that he had not made it a part of the charge, and therefore did not consider himself bound to give any author.

DAVID M'NAIR, *Major*
1st Batt. 17th Regt. P. Militia.

Erie, 30th November, 1801.
(Copy.)

I do hereby certify, as President of the court martial on the trial of John Lytle, junior, for disobodience of orders, in appearing on parade with the blue and red cockade at the General Muster of the 17th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, on the 27th of October last; that no other charge was made by the Lieutenant Colonel. I further certify, that after Mr. Lytle was examined by the Judge Advocate and plead guilty to the charge, Col. Forster told him, that a report had been in circulation at Presqu'isle that some persons belonging to the regiment had declared their intention of wearing the blue and red cockade on the field day notwithstanding the agreement of the officers that the black only should be worn, that in consequence of that report he had issued the order; that Mr. Lytle requested of Col. Forster the author of the report; that Col. Forster replied, he had made no charge of that nature to the court, had merely given it as a report, of course was not bound to give his author.

WILLIAM G. SYDNOR, *Captain*
1st Comp. 17th Regt. P. Militia.

Erie, November 26th, 1801.
(Copy)

I do hereby certify, that I acted as Judge Advocate of the court martial for the trial of John Lytle, junior, on the 27th October, that no other charge was made by the Lieutenant Colonel except the one for disobedience of orders in appearing on parade with a blue and red cockade, and that the court acted on no other.

CHARLES STEWART.

Erie, November 25d, 1801.
(Copy.)

I do hereby certify, that in a conversation which passed between John Lytle, junior, Wilson Smith, John Cochran, and myself at Le Beuf on the evening of the 4th of July last, respecting the adoption of the black cockade by the officers of the 17th Regiment on that day as part of the uniform of the regiment, John Cochran declared that he tho't it had been adopted by the officers in contempt of the orders of the Brigadier General, and that if he belonged to the regiment, if he wore any it should be the blue and red. And further, that I was at the house of John Lytle, junior, a short time afterwards, when his father, in his presence, spoke highly in favour of those who had the spirit, as he termed it, to wear the blue and red cockade.

JAMES IRVIN.

Erie, November 28, 1801.
(Copy.)

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A VALUABLE Plantation containing 357 acres with allowance, of patented land, situate on the old Pennsylvania road, about one mile to the westward of Turtle creek, in North Huntington township, Westmoreland county. The improvements consists of about 80 acres of choice land cleared and under good fencing, with a sufficiency of meadow included therein, a Log Dwelling House almost new, large and convenient, two stories high, and completely finished in all its parts, with a stack of stone chimnies; a large double Barn just raised to the square, which perhaps may be covered early in the spring, a small orchard of bearing apple and peach trees and a good spring and spring house. At least one half of this tract may be deemed first rate land, and the whole of it arable. The dwelling is situate on a beautiful eminence, and commands an entire view of all the fields, as also a considerable part of the wood land, the whole being a level pleasant body of land. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

GEORGE M'WILLIAMS.

Turtle Creek, December 25, 1801.

FOR SALE.

Two Thousand Acres of patented Land, at the low rate of Half a Dollar per acre, on Buchanan's creek, on the middle fork of the Monongahela river, Randolph county, state of Virginia, about 80 or 90 miles from Pittsburgh. This land is well watered and timbered, and is generally of a good quality, and is now offered at this low rate merely on account of the proprietor's disappointments, and unforeseen demands for money. For particulars apply to the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 30, 1801.

Peter Nugent's wife, Mary,

INFORMS him, if living, that she and her two sons, John and James only, are living in Maytown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and are exceedingly impatient to see him, or at least to hear from him. Said Nugent is a man low in stature, about 35 years of age, was bred in Omagh, in the north of Ireland, followed the reed making business, and acted in the capacity of an English teacher for several years in Lancaster county. He was in Philadelphia last June wore a dark mixt cloth coat, a printed green coffimer jacket and olive thickset trowsers.

The humane public are solicited to communicate any information in their power respecting said Nugent, living or dead, to any of the printers in the Borough of Lancaster, or to John Scott, innkeeper, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

Maytown, Dec. 5, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

GEORGE-TOWN, *December.*

The Mammoth Cheese.

This handsome compliment from the republican ladies of Cheshire, Massachusetts arrived in this city yesterday, in good order in the sloop Astrea, captain Rogers from New-York, and now lays at Smith's wharf. In the course of a day or two it will be sent on in a waggon to the City of Washington, for the president. Its present wt. is 1235lb—measures 4 feet 4 in diameter; and 1 foot in thickness. (Balt. American)

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 22.

We learn from a correspondent at Washington that the Senate, with closed doors, have ratified the Convention with France containing an additional clause, inserted by the first Consul, stating that it is understood between the parties, that no reference is hereafter to be had to any former treaties, and no indemnifications to be had or claimed by either party!!

FROM GUADALOUPE.

By two gentlemen who came passengers in the Two Brothers, Abbot, from Guadaloupe, arrived at Norfolk, the following particulars relative to the late insurrection in that island have been received:—

In consequence of the arrest of several people of colour who had possession of places under the government, a general insurrection of the Blacks and mulattos took place on the 22d October, and they appointed a mulatto named Pelage, their chief. On an alarm being given, the white people repaired to the rendezvous appointed, but whether from the confusion in which they assembled, or the ignorance of the cause of the alarm, the greater part of them were without arms while the people of colour were completely equipped. General Lacrosse finding the attempts to oppose force would be useless, held a conference with Pelage, who offered to continue General Lacrosse in the command of the island on condition that he would restore to the people of colour their former appointments; this gen. Lacrosse refused, and he was immediately made prisoner; an embargo was laid on the vessels in the harbours, and gen. Lacrosse was embarked on board a Danish ship for France; the ship was captured a few hours after her departure by the Tamer frigate, and sent into Martinique.—

Owing to the prudence of Pelage not a white person was murdered. The business of the island was restored to its former channel, and all was tranquil. As soon as the government of the island was obtained possession of by the people of colour, all the prisons were thrown open and their inhabitants liberated.

By the brig Drake, Capt. Cox, arrived at Norfolk, from St. Bartholomews, letters are received, which state, that a report prevailed there, that on receipt of the news of peace at Guadaloupe, the insurgents had sent for general Lacrosse, and invited him to return again.

ECONOMICAL HINT.

During the present reign of the genius of Economy, we may expect to hear of numerous retrenchments in the national expenditures. We recollect, some years ago, a democratic zealot in Congress, moved, that the Mace, which is supported by the Serjeant at Arms, should be melted down, and converted into specie. Such a motion at this time, would doubtless be successful—such an ornament being quite anti-democratical.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"New-YORK, *December* 21.

"This morning arrived, schr Fame, Heffern, 52 days from Rochelle. Captain Heffern left Rochelle the 1st November—Informs us, that 5,000 troops of the 56th brigade, had arrived there, in order to embark on board of 7 sail of the line and four frigates, laying at the Isle of Aix, to proceed for Saint Domingo; and that this squadron was to be joined by some ships of war and troops from Brest."

NEW-YORK, *December* 22.

Extract of a letter from Bayonne, Oct. 23.

Don Valentin de Ferunda, has been appointed Consul General of Spain, near the United States of America, and has taken his passage at Bilboa on board of a ship bound to Boston, and which is to sail in three or four days."

A STRAY.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the middle of this month, a Red COW, with a white face, coming 3 years old, heavy with calf. Whoever takes up said Cow and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have one dollar reward and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM EICHBAUM, at the Sign of the Indian Queen.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1801.

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NEW BOOKS

AT THE BOOK-STORE OF Z. CRAMER,
Between the two Printing Offices, Market Street,
Pittsburgh.

Have come to hand, and for sale, a large assortment of

Books and Stationary,

among which are the following, viz.

RUSSEL's Modern Europe, 5 vols. Enfield's History of Philosophy, 2 vols. Volney's Law of Nature; Read's Digest; Do. Precedents; Scott's Geographical Dictionary, 4 vols. Pocket Atlas; Shepherd's Parable of the Ten Virgins, 2 volumes; Ambrose looking to Jesus; Fleming's Astronomy, in contradiction to the Newtonian system; Jefferson's Notes, hot-pressd edition; English Gardener; Mirabeau's Secret History of the Court of Berlin, 2 vols. Locke's Essays, 3 vols. Shakespear's Works, 8 vols. Burn's Works, 4 vols. Plays of Kotzebue; Elements of Architecture; an elegant edition of Lavater on Physiognomy, with several hundred plates, 4 vols. Poems of Burns, Ramsay, Southy, Bloomfield, Bruce, Goldsmith, Pope, Pomfret, Godfrey, Milton, &c. Posthumous Works of Swift, 3 vols. Beauties of the Spectator, Tatler and Guardian, 4 vols. &c. &c. Latin, French, and English Dictionaries of Young and Entick; Boyer and Nugent; Bailey, Sheridan, Entick, Walker and Jones; Classical School Books; English, French, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish Grammars, Fables, &c. Arithmetic, Mathematics, &c. Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Stub's Circuit Crown, &c. Cullen's Practice, New Dispensatory, &c.

Divinity—The writings of Newton, Trail, Boston, Baxter, Willison, M'Gowen, Dickinson, Booth, Bellamy, Edwards, Watt, Vincent, Brown, Cole, Bunyan, Price, Witherspoon, &c. Psalms of David, Do. of Watts and Hymns; Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Testaments with and without Psalms; Psalms with notes, by Brown and Henry—Adgate's Music Book's, &c. &c. Stationary of all kinds; best small and large Post, Medium, Royal, Foolscap Writing and Wrapping Papers; Blank Books of all sizes, Wax, Wafers, Pocket Books, Inkstands, Inkpowder, Slates, Gum Elastic, and an elegant box of patent Paints, Brushes, &c. A quantity of German Almanacks daily expected. German bibles, testaments, spelling books, psalms books, catechisms, psalters, histories, &c. Instructions for flute, violin, music for the pianna forte, best English and American playing cards,

A complete Surveyor's Compass, with Chain, &c. for sale on reasonable terms, a variety of draughting dividers, with different legs, &c.

N. B. Families will confer a particular favor by saving all Cotton and Linnen Rags, for which any kind of Books may be had.

THE READERS OF THE

Pittsburgh Circulating Library,

are respectfully informed, that they have in addition to the former assortment, the following new Publications, viz.—Julia and the Baron; Sailor Boy; Jack Smith; True Republican; Nocturnal Visit, 2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols. Wanderings of William; Black Valley; Spirit of the Castle; Edgar Huntley, 3 vols. Silver Devil; Beggar Girl, 3 vols. Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Celestina, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. The Vagabond; St. Godwin; St. Leon; The Rebel; Tales of the Times, 2 vols. Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Three Spaniards, 2 vols. Glasville Abbey; Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Tales of the Imagination, 2 vols. the Negro, 2 vols. together with the Lives of Plutarch, 8 vols. Spectator, 8 vols. Mirror, 2 vols. American Museum; Gil Blas, 4 vols. and a variety of Plays, Pamphlets, &c. &c.

Grateful thanks are due to the patronizers of this Institution—It is observed with pleasure, that the number of readers has doubled since its commencement, which is only about six months.—This would seem to justify a conclusion that an enlightened and observing public scarcely ever fail in advancing an institution, whose sole principle is the public good. Subscribers, thankfully received, and due attendance given by the public's humble servant.

Information Wanted.

IF a certain ROBERT WILEY, from near Loughbricklands, in the county of Down, in Ireland, (who some time ago resided in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but who removed to the back country, state of Virginia) be now living, it is requested by an aged mother, his sister and brothers (lately come into this country) that he will immediately write them the place of his present abode; directing his letter to Elizabeth Wiley, care of James Searling, merchant, Baltimore. Any information respecting the said Wiley, from any of his former acquaintances, will be thankfully received.

☞ Printers will please insert the above, and thereby obtain the prayers of an aged parent, and an almost helpless stranger.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepers and others may be supplied at 50 Cents per dozen.

GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has just received and opened for Sale, at his Store in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Together with

GROCERIES

of the best quality, which he will sell on very moderate terms.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, situate in Westmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, most part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm house, &c. about 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill seat on the tract, and it is one of the best stock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richest land in the world, may be easily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fish, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and several springs of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1801.

Twenty-five Cents per pound,

will be given for

Combed Hogs Bristles,

by the subscriber, They will answer as well after the Hogs are scalded, as before, and those of a Hog of a year old, will answer. He hopes that to encourage manufactures in this western country they will be saved, as their is so little trouble in doing it.

JAMES C. RAMSAY, Brush-maker.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1801.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have just received at their Store opposite the Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell very low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,
Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of Goods, enumerated in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Jeans Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburg Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the several acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with their Books.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARES, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.—Which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

In the above assortment there is

Irish Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

Preparing for the Press, and speedily will be Published, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

Alexander Fowler, Esq.

a Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia, formerly an Officer in the British King's 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, in which British Tyranny will be displayed in a variety of instances.

Subscriptions are received at Mr. Stall's Printing Office, &c.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are, a well chosen assortment of the best London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. also, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the most handsome and newest figures, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening a neat and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching Season, which they are determined to sell, as usual, at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, 17th November, 1801.

N. B. They continue to keep a very handsome assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next house to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above business, and having laid in a stock of the best materials, and from his attention and desire to please, he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and steady seat of work, by an early application.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Journeymen that are skilled in working at either Copper or Tin, to whom constant employment will be given for one year, and generous wages paid either by the piece or month. Apply to JOHN HAMSHER, Coppersmith and Tinplate worker.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Newbury township York county, on the night of Saturday the 28th instant, a black HORSE, 8 years old, about 16 hands high, has a star in his forehead, one hind foot white, is sunk a little on his wether, occasioned by the fistula, is unwilling to have the bridle put on, paces a little, but naturally inclines to trot, is good for either riding or drawing.—Whoever secures the thief and horse shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horse, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

PETER GRAMM.

November 30, 1801.

The subscriber requests all those indebted to the estate of JOSEPH HAIGH, deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts properly attested for adjustment.

JOHN WRENSHALL, Administr.

Pittsburgh, December 11, 801.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Brokenstraw, a dark bay MARE, about 7 years old, 14 hands high, all her feet white, bald face, some saddle marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DERIUS MEAD.

December 8, 1801.

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, five miles from Pittsburgh, and one mile from the Monongahela river, EIGHT HOGS; six of them marked with a crop off the left ear and two slits in the right, the other two are not marked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN REDDING.

December 12, 1801.

Entered with the subscriber one of the Wood Rangers of Allegheny county, a dark grey HORSE, 13 or 14 years of age, about 13 hands high, large saddle marks, shod before, mane trimmed, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, 4 miles from
Pittsburgh, December 8, 1801.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening at their *Store*, corner of Front and Market Streets, a large and general assment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware, Queensware, Stationary, &c. &c. They still continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

The above goods will be sold low for Cash or approved of Country Produce, *Wholesale and Retail.*

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

N. B. They wish to contract for a few hundred barrels *Superfine Flour*, to be delivered by the first of March next, for which Cash will be paid.

☞ *The Editor of this Gazette is sorry to have occasion so frequently to request those in arrears for subscription, to make payment.—His patience and forbearance will soon be exhausted unless a more prompt attention is paid to his requests, and, however disagreeable, he will be under the necessity of resorting to compulsive measures with those who do not speedily discharge their accounts. The Editor still wishes to believe, that this inattention to his requests is more owing to forgetfulness than a determination not to pay, therefore, with a view to give every one a fair chance, he will wait until the* FIRST *of* JANUARY, 1802, *after that time, those who know themselves to be in arrears, will do well to keep a good look out.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded. [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

An ORDINANCE *respecting* COAL.

BE *it ordained by the Burgesses, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, in Town Meeting assembled the 5th day of December,* 1801.

That all Coal which shall be brought for sale within this Borough from and after the first day of January next, shall be delivered in Waggons or Carts the bodies of which shall be measured by the Clerk of the Market; that each Waggon body shall be branded with figures in such a manner as to shew when the same contains twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty bushels, and that each Cart body shall be branded in such a manner as to shew the exact quantity it contains. That the Clerk of the Market shall provide branding Irons for the above purpose at the expence of the Borough, and that he shall receive the sum of One Dollar for every Waggon, and Fifty Cents for every Cart which he shall measure and brand, to be paid by the person owning the same.

And it is further ordained, That if any person or persons shall after the first day of January next offer for sale Coal brought in any other manner than as above directed, the person or persons so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars, together with costs of prosecution.

Attest. WILLIAM WOODS, *Town Clerk.*

THE subscribers having closed their partnership, are desirous to have all their accounts settled—they call ONCE MORE upon those indebted to them to make payment.

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1801.

N. B. The business is continued and a fresh supply of GOODS just opened, by

EBENEZER DENNY.

WANTED,

Flour, Beef, Pork, Whiskey,

Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.

A quantity of SALT, best quality, for Sale.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

A STRAY BULL.

CAME to the Island of the subscriber in the Allegheny river, about 13 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 3d of November last, a Black BULL, 3 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away immediately.

B. F. BREWSTER.

December 10, 1801.